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# New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1860.

TO CORKESPONDENTS. ARRAHAM LEREW! What Post-Office? We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good feith.

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## National Politics.

The Speech of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois -- 81 the Cooper Institute, New-York, Feb. 27, 1809—explaining and defending the position and views of the Republican party on the subject of Slavery: To which is added the Hon. Jakes R. Doo-Letter's vindication of the Republicans of Wisconsin from the

Clarge of Nullification.

Price, per copy, 4 cents; per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, \$1 25; per 1,000, \$10. If by Terms cash. Address If by mail, one cent each must be prepaid.

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Another slaver was captured in the Gulf waters on the 23d ult., having on board some 500 Africans, by the U. S. steamer Crusader, Lieut, Comdt, John N. Maffit. They were sent to Key West, making some 1,700 of these beings at that place.

By the steamer City of Baltimore, which arrived at Cape Race on Friday last, and the steamer Vanderbilt, which arrived at this port on Sunday morning, we have European intelligence down to and including the 24th of May. The City of Baltimore brings 660 steerage and 60 cabin passengers for New-York. The House of Lords had rejected the Commons bill repealing the paper duty, and the act excited much attention. The vote was 193 against 104. Lord Palmerston stated in the Commons that he would move a committee to examine precedents as to the : uthority for the course pursued by the Lords. It was reported that the Cabinet would accept the decision of the House of Lords, and retain the tax. It was vaguely reported that France and Russia had, on the 19th 1 lt., signed a treaty on the Eastern question. A dispatch from Berlin, dated May 21, states that England had not yet given her consent to the seembling of a Conference of the great Powers for the settlement of the Eastern question. A dispatch from Vienna, dated May 19, says that Austria, Prussia, and England have agreed to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. And if an inquiry into the situation | and that they cannot have intended, by their

of the European Christians in Turkey is to take place, it is not to be made exclusively upon the representations of Russia, but upon the facts reported by the different Embassadors and Consuls in the East. The treaty of Zurich has been approved in the Sardinian Chambers, by 215 against 16 votes. The report of the Committee on the Treaty for the cession of Savoy and Nice to France, concludes by proposing its approval by the Chambers. The Russian troops in the southern Provinces are reported to have been placed on a war footing. A private dispatch from China says that Government absolutely refuses the ultimatum of England and France, and that war is the only alternative. The northern ports have been blockaded by the allied fleet. The news from Garibaldi, coming mostly through official channels, is of the most unreliable character. Sufficient of an authentic character is known, however, to make it evident that Garibaldi had put to flight the royal troops with much slaughter, and was in possession of the entire northwestern portion of the island, with the exception of the towns of Palermo and Trapani, upon which he was marching. The King of Naples, greatly alarmed, is reported to have offered the people a general amnesty, a Viceroy, and a separate Government. But the insurgents gave the proposition no heed. The King's application to the Queen of Spain for aid had also been refused. A dispatch from Rome states that a conflict had taken place near Montefiascone, between the Pontifical gendarmes and 350 insurgents coming from Tuscany, in which 25 rebels were wounded and 56 killed-among whom was the brother of Orsini, who attempted the assassination of the Emperor Napoleon. The gendarmes had three killed and two wounded. Another dispatch gives the number of insurgents killed as being only six. One account states that they were a part of Garibaldi's force, crossing the territory of the States of the Church in order to arrive at the kingdom of Naples; while another contradicts this statement. Breadstuffs were unchanged. Consols 944 @945 for money, and 945 @ 95 for account.

#### MR. EVERETT ACCEPTS.

The Hon. Edward Everett has written a very ong letter to ex-Gov. Washington Hunt, setting forth his reasons for disliking to run for Vice-President, but nevertheless accepting the nomination. His reasons, duly condensed, are two: 1. He wants to keep out of office and political agitation for the residue of his life; and 2. He wants to keep on delivering his Oration on Washington for the benefit of the Mount Vernon enterprise, extending his efforts to the Galf States. We beg leave to assure Mr. E. that his acceptance of the Old Gentlemen's nomination will not interfere essentially with either of his cherished purposes. The Old Gentlemen's ticket will not be seriously supported in any Free State, and we much doubt its carrying any Slave State. He is in infinitely more danger of being struck twice a day by lightning than he is of being elected Vice-President on that ticket should be keep running on it from this time to the year 1900. In fact, if he is specially anxious to keep out of public life, we advise him to keep his name on that ticket to the day of his death, and he will be henceforth as safe from the responsibilities and perplexities of office-holding as though he were buried in Washington's tomb instead of orating above and about it.

So on the other point. Mr. Everett may go on delivering his enlogy on Washington in the Gulf States or any States from this day till November. and so much longer as he shall see fit, and we guarantee and will defend him against all imputations of speaking one word for Mount Vernon and two for himself, so long, at least, as his name shall stand on the Old Gentlemen's ticket. Even if he were to drop Gen. Washington entirely and go to making speeches for himself and his excellent associate on the ticket, we should still insist that he was utterly guiltless of the sin of office-seeking. He might be working insidiously for Dauglas, or Lincoln, or the Slave Code candidate, whoever he may be; but the bare suggestion that he was really working for Bell and Everett would excite an irrepressible horse-laugh in every shingle-maker's hut in the great Pineries, in every gold-hunter's tent in Utah and the Rocky Mountains., Deplorably dense as may be the ignorance respecting public affairs prevailing in certain lark corners of our country, there is no place where the running of the Old Gentlemen's ticket is not well known to be a sham, and its success an utter impossibility. Gov. Haut may possibly intend to vote it (though we do not believe he will); but he cannot hunt up thirty-four others to stand with him on a Bell-Everett Electoral Ticket who will all vote that ticket even while their own names compose it. And if any serious effort is made to obtain votes for such ticket, the operators will go as straight to the Democratic purse-bearers for the needful wherewith to keep the machinery in running order as ever an ox went to the brook when he felt the sensation of thirst. The Bell-Everett movement is not a swindle, for nebody is taken in by it: and those who make the most noise in its behalf will be the most certain not to throw away their own votes on it. Even the few fools who have been drawn into the movement are not foolish enough for that.

-Mr. Everett sees fit to say that-

"In adopting as its Platform the Constitution, without note a comment, the Convention, as it seems to me, pursued a wise and patriotic course. No other course was thought of in the earlier days of the Republic. Electioneering Platforms are, almost without exception, equivocal and delusive. It is objected that men differ as to the meaning of the fundamental law; but they differ not less as to any gloss or commentary. The Constitution, in its fair and natural interpretation, is the only basis on which good citizens, in every part of the country, can now unite; and good crizens, in every part or the country, can now unlet and any attempt to go further will usually have no other effect than to cause those who area on great mattlest principles to differ on metaphysical subtleties, or to bring together, by artfully con-structed phrases and from selish motives, those who have noth-

. - Having vindicated Mr. Everett from the charge of office-seeking, we ask him to listen a moment while we demonstrate that the above is humbugclap-trap-Buncombe-in short, nonsense, sheer and unadulterated. The platform of the Old Gentlemen's party (he says) is "the Constitution, "without note or comment." Very good: Mr. Lyman Spooner, Mr. Frederick Donglass, and many other able men, believe that the Constitution, fairly interpreted and fully executed, would give liberty at once to every rational, full-grown man or woman in the country who has not personally forfeited that liberty by crime. Mr. Evereit is a good writer and a decent logician; vet be would find it an up-hill work to refute Mr. Spooner's reasoning to this end if he were obliged to rest on "the Constitution, without note or " comment," as his infallible basis. We can only break the force of Mr. Spooner's propositions by urging that we know (outside of the Constitution) that its framers were in good part slaveholders;

plain and comprehensive provisions for securing the liberty of all sane, innocent men and women, to have provided for the liberation of their own Slaves. But the point isand we call Mr. Everett's especial attention to it-that be and his associates in the Bell-Everett movement would not support Mr. Lyman Speener and his disciples for President, Congress, &c., no matter how stoutly they should assent to the Old Gentlemen's platform. We hope, but are not sure, that Mr. Everett would, with equal firmness, refuse to support a fire-eating Southron who demands that the Slave Trade be formally reopened, and that every slaveholder be protected by Federal laws, judgments and bayonets, in planting Slavery in any Federal Territory whatever. The naked truth is, therefore, that the Old Gentlemen do not fraternize with all who take the Constitution as their guide, but only with those who-within reasonable limits-interpret the Constitution as they themselves do. The pretense, therefore, of taking the Constitution, uninterpreted, as their platform, is naked gammon.

Let us, for illustration, suppose the impossible were the actual-that Messrs. Bell and Everett were to be chosen President and Vice-President next Fall. They could not be in power a single day without having to take decided ground on the Slavery question-either for or against the novel and monstrous pretensions of the Southern Propagauda. The Cabinet must be named at once; and that Cabinet must be either for or against the addition of Cuba to the relative weight of the slaveholding end of our Union; for or against the doctrine just affirmed by the Senate of the right of every slaveholder to be protected in the full enjoyment of his "rights of property" in the Territories; for or against the reconstitution of the Supreme Court Circuits, so as to give the Free States their fair and equal voice in the tribunal of last resort for the adjudication of questions of constitutional law. In short, the Old Gentlemen's candidates-though elected on the express ground of evading questions of sectional difference growing out of Slavery-would be compelled to take sides on those very questions from the moment of their accession to power. And, let them lean which way they would, their action would arouse more excitement, more exasperation, than would just such action on the part of a Demo cratic or of a Republican Administration, because it would cruelly disappoint and locally rain many of those who had aided its advent to power. There is, therefore, no balm, no panaces, in the Old Gentlemen's movement, but, on the contrary, the certainty of a fearful aggravation of all our sectional alienations, if this were not happily precluded by the more immediate and absolute certainty that the Old Gentlemen's candidates cannot even begin to be elected.

#### CALIFORNIA LAND FRAUDS.

The answer of Attorney-General Black to a cal upon him by the House of Representatives, in relation to California land claims, discloses a system of frauds and forgeries upon a very grand scale, perhaps the boldest, most systematic, and extensive ever yet attempted.

Under cover of certain alleged grants by the Mexican authorities prior to the cession of California to the United States, claim was made, not merely to very valuable agricultural tracts, covering a large proportion of the land of California capable of cultivation, but to town sites, including those of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, and Marysville, or large parts of them. There did exist a certain number of valid grants made by the Mexican authorities, and recognized and confirmed by the treaty of cession, and incompany with, and under cover of these valid grants, it was attempted to palm off a large number of forged These forged grants were got up with a good deal of skill-supported by a great array of testimony from ex-Mexican officials and others, and by a great display of seals and parchments, they succeeded for the most part in passing muster with the Board of Commissioners constituted in 1851, under an act of Congress for ascertaining and settling private land claims in California, and in obtaining the sanction of the United States District Courts, to which an appeal was allowed. Had these speculators stopped short with claiming only agricultural lands and town sites, possibly they might have succeeded. But they attempted to cover by the same scheme of fraudulent grants, islands and promontories wholly worthless for any private occupation, and only valuable from the circumstance that the United States had appropriated them as sites for light-houses, forts, or other public purposes. The probability of being obliged to pay immense sums of money if their claims should be ultimately confirmed, and the total improbability, notwithstanding their apparent formality, and the sworn testimony produced in their favor, that they were really authentic, determined the government to sift the whole matter to the bottom. Appropriations were obtained to pay the expenses. Special counsel were sent to California. The archives of the Mexican Government, which were scattered in various places-some in the custody of unauthorized officers, some in the possession of individuals, and some in boxes which had never been opened-were collected, bound, collated, and the most important documents trans-

lated and printed. A careful examination of these archives not only farnished a full knowledge of the rules and method of the Mexican land system, they also afforded a chronological history of the various political revolutions, and of the changes of those in office, which had been of very frequent occurrence. Thus was provided the means of corroborating the true grants, and of detecting the false ones, by showing that they were destitute of necessary proofs, and often that the persons with whose names they were signed, did not, on the days of their date, hold the offices ascribed to them.

The first successful application of the new evidence thus acquired was in the Limantour case. This claim, made by a Frenchman, covered the City of San Francisco and certain islands and promontories of great value to the United States. as sites for lighthouses and fortifications. It had already obtained the confirmation of the Land Commissioners. To support it even the archives of the Supreme Government at Mexico had been tampered with. Documents drawn from those archives were produced by the claimants, and were sworn to be genuine by a Mexican official who, by the permission of his own Government, had come to San Francisco as a witness. Their cenuineness was still further vonched for by letters from the then President of the Mexican Republic, addressed to the Governor of California and to the Land Commissioners. Yet the forgery was so completely proved that when the District Court rejected the claim no appeal was taken.

A large number of other claims, which had be otterly void as in violation of contracts,

passed the ordeal of the Commissioners and the District Court, have been rejected by the Supreme Court at Washington on the strength of the evidence of their falsity, which the investigation of the Mexican records enabled the Government to produce. Among the most important of these are the Sutter claim for twenty-two leagues, covering Sacramento City and Marysville, and all the most valuable part of the Sacramento Valley; the Iturbide c'aim, covering four bundred square leagues, and the Santillan claim, covering a large part of the City of San Francisco.

The value of the property covered by the fraudulent claims already rejected is estimated at upward of a hundred millions of dollars. Other claims believed to be fraudulent to the amount of half as much more are still pending. Among these is the care of the New-Almaden quicksilver mines, out of which a company of Mexicans and Englishmen have taken eight millions' worth of quicksilver, but whose miring operations have been suspended by an injunction. The value of these mines is estimated at fifteen million dollars.

Another of these pending cases is that of the quicksilver mines of Panoche Grande, said to be as valuable as those of New-Almaden. In this case the process of fraud and deception has been pushed to the furthest point. The California District Court was induced to make a decree in favor of the claim, by a false representation that the United States Government had acknowledged its validity. The falsity of this allegation having been ascertained, the counsel for the United States moved to reopen the case. But, meanwhile, a false transcript of the record was obtained, upon the strength of which the Supreme Court at Washington issued a mandate for the execution of the decree. This mandate, however, has been re called, and the case remains to be disposed of.

An act of Congress was passed in 1858 which renders liable to a criminal prosecution, and, on conviction, to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, any person who prosecutes a California land claim upon a false title, knowing it to be such. The only proceeding under this act which appears to have been yet taken was in the case of Limantour, who was held to bail in the sum of \$35,000, which he forfeited rather than make his appearance. There are a great many other persons who are exposed to similar proceedings, and the Attorney-General intimates that they will soon

#### LORDS AND COMMONS.

The rejection by the British House of Lords of the Government bill repealing the paper duties, has raised a grave question of Parliamentary law. It is the well-established right of the House of Commons to originate all money bills-a right which, in imitation of this English usage, has been conferred by the Federal and by most or all of our State Constitutions upon the popular branch of our American Legi-latures. It is insisted, upon the strength of this rule, that the House of Lords have no right to reject a bill introduced by the Ministers of the Crown and passed by the Commons, repealing a tax hitherto imposed. To resist the repeal of an old tax which the Crown and the Commons have agreed to give up, is equivalent, it is alleged, to the imposition of a new one. Such was the ground taken at a public meeting held in London in anticipation that the Lords might pursue the course which they have since taken, encouraged to do so by the small majority of only nine by which the bill passed the House of Commons. In the House of Lords, the debate seems to have been not so much on the merits of the bill as on the power of the Lords in the premises. The fact that the question has now been raised, would seem to prove that ordinarily the Lords have acquiesced in such repeals of taxes as the House of Commons has originated. Apart, however, from usage-and even that, the examina tion into precedents may show to have been on their side-the objection taken to the course of the Lords would not seem to be very tenable. In case of the imposition of a new tax, or of what is technically called a money bill, though the House of Lords cannot originate, it still possesses a veto on what the House of Commons proposes. The doctrine now contended for, would leave them, so far as the repeal of taxes is concerned, no voice at all

in the matter. It is not likely that the Ministry will take the rejection of their bill very much to heart. In having proposed it and carried it through the House of Commons, they will get all the credit of the measure, while all danger will be removed of the falling short of the revenue which in the House was urged as the principal objection to it. That was the estensible reason for opposing it; the real reason was the still lingering hostility among the old-school Tories to cheap newspapers and cheap publications, and the desire on the part of others that, if any reduction were to be made in the taxes, it should be made in the income-tax rather than elsewhere.

#### STATE VA. CITY-MADE LANDS. "Terra Firma," in his letter in Friday's TRIB-

UNE, asks two questions: 1st. Whether the power to fill out lots and shps at discretion gives the City any right to go beyond the line of the City grants; 2d. Does such filling in operate a transfer of

We answer: After the construction of South and West streets on the exterior line of the City's grant, all piers, slips, and lots bounded on the North and East Rivers must have been beyond the City grant. Of course, an authority to fill in, to have any effect, must be an authority to fill beyond the City grant. The objection of "Terra Firma" that, if the City has a discretionary power to fill in and build piers in the East and North Rivers, "there is no legal impossibility in the City's filling "up those rivers altogether." is not very alarming. A man has the legal power to build his house to the moon if he chooses. As to any undue encroachments, the Harbor Commissioners have sufficient power to restrain the City, if necessary.

The second question is whether such filling in transfers the title? The State authorizes the City to fill in, sink piers, make wharves and slips, upon its land under water, and take the wharfage, and slippage arising therefrom. This is an implied grant of the land under water on which the piers, &c., are sunk, and is believed to transfer the legal the State contests it, what can it do! Bring an action against the City to recover possession? The City is in possession by consent of the State. Recall its consent or authority ? That would affect the future, not the past, and simply prevent wharfing, or filling out any further. Order the City off? Having built the wharves and piers and lands under a grant of authority or of a franchise from the State, such an act of the Legislature would

The Hon. James Jackson, M. C. of Georgia, states, in a published letter to Col. O. C. Gibson, that the delegates of New-York to the Baltimore Convention have promised-if the seceders will return and take their seats in that body-to recognize the rights of the South in the Territories; that is to say, they will agree in " a clear and unequiroa cal denial of the lawful power of the Territorial Legislatures to exclude Slavery from the commo territories of the Union, directly or indirectly, by unfriendly legislation or otherwise; and in a declaration of the duty of the Federal Government to protect our slave property, just as they are bound to protect other property, in the Territories, as everywhere else where they have

-What do the fond and faithful Douglas mer pay to this scheme of the Dean Richmonds, Peter Caggers, and other commercial politicians of their party? Don't they feel as if they were already being crowded on the fatal plank which is to souse them overhourd? What do you say, Col. Richardson? And you, the Hon. F. B. Cutting? And you, the pious Abbé McMasters ? This is a slippery and a cheating world.

The Auburn Daily Union says:

"Gen. Webb told the story as it was. Greeley had con plained that Gov. Seward's friends had never seemed willing to sid or even advise his appointment or ejection to office, and menaced him for that assigned reason. The evidence of this ex-

-Then might it not better be printed? Evidence which the party relying on it chooses to keep from the public eye is not apt to be regarded as A No. 1. A private letter may be burned, or lost, or worn out by constant use; but, once committed to the keeping of the Steam Power-Press, it is more indestructible than the golden plates of the Mormon Bible. "Evidence" so important to the good name of at least one person ought not to be left subject to various accidents; especially when the party whose right to it is universally conceded demands it for publication.

### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington,

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1860.

MR. WINSLOW'S WITNESSES.

In consenting to order the long catalogue of witnesses requested by Mr. Winslow, the Republican side of the House desired to exhibit a willingness to meet any investigation which a member would take the responsibility of asking. This attempt to mingle private matters with the notorious corruptions of the Administration, and the profligate expenditure of public money in elections, will not answer the expected end. The distinction is too broad and plain. Neither will the movement prevent a report from being made, or the testimony from being printed, as the Administration desires. Mr. Covode will separate the cost of summoning these witnesses from those regularly called, so that the country may see the outlay and the object

THE TARIFF.

An informal Conference of the principal Demoeratic Senators was held yesterday, at which they agreed to expedite business so as to accept the House resolution to adjourn on the 18th inst., and to ignore the Tariff entirely. This has been Mr. Hunter's policy throughout. In such an event, nothing but appropriations can pass.

A BOGUS TARIFF.

Mr. Foster, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and others are here, having been summoned to urge some sham legislation on the Tariff, in the hope of saving their party at home. They may as well return.

RELIEF FOR THE TREASURY.

If the Senate refuses relief to the Treasury in some proper form, the House will not consent to a reissue of Treasury Notes, by which the Government has been carried on for the last two years. THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Senator Trambull did not vote for a ratification of the Mexican Treaty, as confidently stated in The N. Y. Times, nor favor it in any shape or form. THE PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The ten days fixed by the Constitution, within which the President may return his objections to Copgress, if intending to veto any bill, expired vesterday on the bill increasing the pay of naval flicers. It is, therefore, a law without his approval. He was inclined to veto, but could not face

THE JAPANESE. According to information at the Navy Depart-

ment, the Niagara will be ready for sea about the 1st of July, when the Japanese will embark. The breaks in her machinery are attributed entirely to the carclessness of the engineers. It is a mistake to suppose that the Japanese Envoys represent the highest dignity of the Empire. There is a Prince among them attached to the Embassy, but incog., who holds higher native rank than any of the officials. He travels for observation and

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON. Commodore Bell, who will command the Mediterranean Squadron, will have Captain Hollins for

THE HOMESTEAD BILL. Owing to the indisposition of Senator Johnson esterday, the Committees of Conference on the Homestend bill adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. LINCOLN'S NOMINATION. A letter received here from one of the most prominent Democratic candidates of the South admits Mr. Lincoln's nomination to be the strongest which could have been made, and the most dangerous to

THE ADMINISTRATION CORRUPTIONS. Judge Black testified before the Covode Committee yesterday, principally in answer to David Webster's evidence. He stated that Mr. Forney and his friends were anxious to procure the contract for the Post-Office blanks, and he was desirous, on his part, to serve him in that matter, and had so expressed himself to Mr. Webster and others, as a means of recognizing Mr. Forney's ervices and preventing a schism.

In his interview with Mr. Webster here on this subject, he had expressly disclaimed authority title according to established principles of law. If from the President to make any proposition, but was ready to and did exercise his own influence for the object stated. He thought Mr. Webster did not intend to misrepresent him on this point, but evidently misapprehended what had occurred. He also testified to the President's friendly disposition toward Mr. Forney, which was illustrated in his offer of the Liverpool Consulate, with other connections rendering it doubly valuable, and which, notwithstanding contrary statements, Mr. Forney had accepted so far as he was concerned,

but subsequently refused, owing to objections in terposed by his wife. This testimony will open a new chapter in the history of the Administration, with some interest.

ing developments and correspondence. Mr. Flood, editor of The National Democrat at Cleveland, was also examined. He proved that his paper was started by the Marshal of the North. ern District of Ohio, the Postmaster, and other officials, in opposition to Mr. Douglas. His daughter received a salary of \$500 per annum for clerical services from the Post-Office, but did not attend in the office, or do much more than copy papers. Mr. Flood was rather obscure on this

The claims for injuries and damages sustained by the settlers in Kansas through the complicity or culpable neglect of the Federal officers, during the invasions of the border ruffians, are now before the Committee of Claims in the House, and have been eferred to Mr. Tappan, the Chairman. They comprise a full history of the transactions in that Territory under oath, before commissions appointed by both the bogus and genuine Legislatures. Although there is no precedent technically applicable to this case, it is clearly one in which a principle should be established. Owing to Mr. Ely's absence the Committee is not full, but he is expected back immediately, having been notified that an election for clerk was ordered, to effect which his vote is necessary and desired.

THE ARMY BILL. The Senate yesterday added about \$2,500,000

to the Army bill, including \$750,000 for the Texas Regiment, which the House has twice rejected. and which the Senate Committee of Conference abandoned when added as an amendment to the Military Academy bill. To the Associated Press. Washington, June 3, 1860.

Washington, Jame 3, 1860.

There has been no determination as to the successor of Mr. Daniel, on the bench of the Supreme Court. The names which have been mentioned in that connection are the result of mere speculations. The President will exercise his best discrimination in the lection. It is said that several of the Senators are hopeful

that some hing may yet be done to procure favorable action on the Mexican treaty, in an amended form, the vote by which it was rejected having been recon-

sidered.

A blind negro boy, ten years of age, from Georgia, astonished and delighted a fashionable audience last night at Widard's saleon, with his wonderful performance on the piano. The Japanese were present in full force. Their artists took sketches of the seene.

It is probable the Japanese will not leave before Thursday, and that their visit to Buffalo will be omitted from the programme. They are somewhat changetheir from the programme. They are somewhat change-able as to their future movements, and become every day more anxious to return home.

XXXVITH CONGRESS.

# FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Wassington, June 2, 1860.

The bill to settle the private land claims of California was taken up and discussed, but without arriving at a vote upon it, the subject was postnoned.

The Military Appropriation bill was then taken up. Amendments from the Military Committee to erect an argunal on the Red River of the North, to erect learned as a Kert Calch, in the Indian Taxistan.

arracks at Fort Cobb, in the Indian Territory, approprinting for the support of one regiment of mounted volunteers in Texas, \$788,000, and for repairs and continuation of the work on various fortifications, \$1.155,000, and a number of others of less moment, were offered and adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Winslow's resolution, offered yesterday, directing the Speaker to issue his subpense for certain witnesses to appear before the Covode Committee.

Mr. TRAIN (Rep., Mass.) said, with his usual season of data he could never allow the minority to dictate

of duty, he could never allow the minority to dictate the direction of business. He would, however, listen to any suggestion from his colleague on the Committee (Mr. Winslow), as he had always done, with deference; but, he repeated, he could not allow him or the minor-ity to dictate to the majority how it shall pursue the investigation. We are held responsible, and, therefore,

should pursue our own way.

Mr. CLARKE (Dem., Mo.) inquired—Did I understand the gentleman to say that the Republicans are in a majority in this House!

Mr. TRAIN—I don't include the gentleman, and

Mr. IRAIS 1 to the the second of the second

grame that the Repulsion parties and the responsi-legislation of this House. We shall be held responsi-ble to some extent for the conduct of this Committee The resolution of Mr. Winslow is out of order. Mr. WINSLOW (Dem., N. C.) thought his friend Mr. WINSLOW (Dem., N. C.) thought his friend from Massachusetts, whose gentlemanly bearing he appreciated, had fallen into an error with regard to the testimony he sought to bring out relative to the Congressional election in Westmoreland County, Penn. Instead of assisting in the investigation, the Chairman (Mr. Covode) said he had some personal knowledge of that district, and therefore declined to subpena the witnesses. It was a gross outrage and blot on the Republican party, which all the waters of the occau could not wash out. The refusal was unjust and injutious. He had been informed that greater frauds had been committed by the Republicans in Pennsylvania than those charged on the Democra's.

Mr. COVODE (Rep., Penn.) said he never yet refused to summon witnesses, but objected to summoning thirty or forty who know nothing, which would entail an expense of \$5.000 or \$10,000. The gentleman from North Carolina had brought witnesses before the Com-

North Carolina had brought witnesses before the Com-mittee without their being summoned, and the majori-y of the Committee did not object.

Mr. WINSLOW was glad the gentleman had reinded him of this.
Mr. HUGHES, (Dem., Md.)-Give it to him.

Mr. WINSLOW said he asked that only eight of thirty winesses be summoned, and stated, on his individual responsibility, that it had been the practice of Mr. Covode to summon witnesses without consulting the Committee.

Mr. COVODE replied it was only this morning an order had been passed by the Committee relative to the

order had been passed by the Committee relative to the summering of witnesses.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Rep., Pa.) said the charges of the fraudulent election of Mr. Seranton came, assussinitike, from an anonymous source, which Mr. Winslow retured to give to the public.

Mr. COVODE said he told Mr. Winslow that he was willing to hand for several witnesses, and Mr. Winslow informed him that those witnesses have nothing to do with the Government.

Mr. WINSLOW asked for no favor. He stood on his right, to have witnesses ammons of

his right to have with sees sammoned.

Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., III.) remarked that from the time of the organization of the Committee to the present time, Mr. Winslow has insisted that no witnesses ought to be examined unless the subject of subpenang was first brought before the Committee.

Mr. COVODE—My course has not only been protested against by a minority of the Committee, but by the President. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROBINSON—I was only stating a fact, Sir.

Mr. WINSLOW trusted that the Speaker would not hereafter issue his subpena for witnesses until the list had first been certified to by the Committee, Mr. Winshad first been certified to by the Committee, Mr. Wins-low alluded to the fact that testimony against the Ad-ministration had been improperly published. He (Winslow) did not think it proper for him to have any agency in publishing refuting testimony, coming, as he and from North Carolina, where the duty of gentlement a known, and the grangedies of his are recorded.

and from North Carolina, where the duty of gentlement is known, and the proprieties of life are regarded.

Mr. COVODE replied that he had particular reasons cometimes for not communicating the names of witnesses he intended to examine, one of which was that if they should hear of it they would get out of the way.

Mr. WINSLOW spoke of the impropriety of Ms. Covode having given an opinion as to the testimory of winesses, on the part of the Government, to quastion their veracity. In reply to Mr. Covode's remasts of verterday in respect to Mr. Hart, Surveyor of he tion their veracity. In realy to Mr. Covode's remarks of yesterday in respect to Mr. Hart, Surveyor of he port of New York, he said Mr. Hart, Surveyor of he port of New York, he said Mr. Hart, seconding to mation from the Treasury Department, went to Eucpe to inquire into frands, and the Trensury indreed him as an able and honest officer. He did wt go abroad to avoid being summoned before the Committee. There was no testimony whatever before it to impeach the President.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.—With reference to Mr. Emanuel B. Hart, referred to in this matter, I beg leave to say a few words. This gentleman, Sir, whom I have known for namy year, has a reputation commensurate with the city in which he lives and the public position he holds. Sir, he's above suspicion, especially of that nature which is sought to